

## 80076 to 80088—Continued.

**80083. ILEX INSIGNIS** Hook. f. Aquifoliaceae.  
Holly.

An attractive holly native to the Sikkim Himalayas, where it grows at an altitude of 7,000 feet. It forms a small tree or shrub with thick, grooved branches which are purplish when young. The dark-green leathery leaves are pinnately lobed, with the lobes spine tipped and alternately raised and depressed, so that there appears to be a double row of spiny lobes on each side. This holly has proved hardy in Ireland and may be suited for growing in the Gulf States and southern California.

For previous introduction see No. 65256.

**80084. IRIS CLARKEI** Baker. Iridaceae.  
Clarke iris.

A curiously local iris native to the Himalayas in a circumscribed area in the Sikkim and Bhutan region at altitudes between 6,000 and 11,000 feet, in ground that is swampy half the year and frozen hard under snow during most of the remaining months. The narrow leaves, 2 feet long, droop at the tips; the upper surface is polished and shiny, the under side glaucescent. The solid stem is 2 feet long, and bears one or two lateral heads. The falls are blue-purple, blotched with white, and are reflexed laterally. The upper part of the haft is marked with yellow. The reddish purple, lanceolate standards are poised almost horizontally. The styles form the highest point of the flowers; they are keeled, very convex, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches long.

For previous introduction see No. 76251.

**80085. MEIBOMIA TILIAEFOLIA** (D. Don) Kuntze (*Desmodium tiliaefolium* Don). Fabaceae.

A large deciduous shrub native to the Himalayas at altitudes ranging from 3,000 to 9,000 feet. It has slender terete branches, thick green trifoliolate leaves about 4 inches long, and red flowers in lax racemes often a foot long. The bark yields an excellent fiber extensively employed in rope making; the leaves are good fodder; and the roots are used medicinally as a tonic and diuretic.

For previous introduction see No. 47726.

**80086. MELOTHRIA ODORATA** Hook. f. and Thoms. Cucurbitaceae.

A climbing herbaceous plant, native to the northwestern Himalayas at an altitude of 7,000 feet, with more or less heart-shaped leaves, white axillary flowers, and white indehiscent fruits.

For previous introduction see No. 47729.

**80087. STYRAX HOOKERI** C. B. Clarke. Styracaceae. Snowbell.

A tree often 40 feet high, native to Sikkim and Bhutan at altitudes ranging from 6,000 to 7,000 feet. The white flowers, an inch long, are tomentose outside, and the young branches are stellately pubescent. The wood is white, close-grained, and moderately hard.

For previous introduction see No. 60656.

## 80076 to 80088—Continued.

**80088. TSUGA DUMOSA** (D. Don) Eichler (*T. brunoniana* Carr.). Pinaceae.  
Hemlock.

A tall evergreen tree, sometimes 120 feet high, native to northeastern India, but said to be not quite hardy in England. It has spreading branches and pendulous branchlets. The wood is soft and white, and the bark is used for roofing.

For previous introduction see No. 47819.

**80089. AMYGDALUS PERSICA** L. (*Prunus persica* Stokes). Amygdalaceae.  
Peach.

From China. Seeds obtained through Guy M. Walker, Laurel, Miss. Received May 9, 1929.

From the Imperial Peach Orchards. The fruits are pale green when ripe, with none of the bluish or yellow that is peculiar to other peaches; the flavor is delicious.

**80090 and 80091.**

From Lavras, Minas Geraes, Brazil. Seeds presented by B. H. Hunnicutt, Instituto Gammon. Received May 10, 1929.

**80090. DOLICHOLUS PHASEOLOIDES** (Swartz) Kuntze (*Rhynchosia phaseoloides* DC.). Fabaceae. Rosarybean.

A slender climber with trifoliolate leaves, borne upon slender wiry stems, which suggest those of the common bean (*Phaseolus*). The plant is of interest chiefly for the small, bright-red seeds with a black eye which are strikingly similar to those of *Abrus precatorius*, the crab's eye of the West Indies.

For previous introduction see No. 51027.

**80091. ORMOSIA MONOSPERMA** (Swartz) Urban. Fabaceae. Necklacetree.

The necklacetree is so called because its beans are the size of large beads, three-fourths of an inch long, and of a brilliant scarlet blotched with the deepest brown. The tree comes from tropical South America and fruits during the winter months.

For previous introduction see No. 79542.

**80092. SACCHARUM OFFICINARUM** L. Poaceae. Sugarcane.

From Mayaguez, Porto Rico. Cuttings presented by Robert L. Davis, Agronomist of the Porto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station. Received May 15, 1929.

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**80093. TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE** L. Fabaceae. Red clover.

From Kief, Ukraine, Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. Seeds presented by A. Kol, Chief of the Bureau of Introduction, Institute of Applied Botany, Leningrad. Received May 18, 1929.

No. 93776. An early-maturing variety from the Kief Experiment Station.